FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1849. [NO. 1680.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days. E. J. HALE.
August 6.

NOTICE.

DOCT. KENNEDY would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he is in town and will remain until the 11th. His engagements elsewhere will oblige him to leave then. He will be pleased to wait on all requiring his services up to that time. Persons in the country having engagements with him would do well to call early, as he cannot protract his stay.
Office in the Fayetteville Hotel.
August 4, 1849.

LAND SALES.

UNDER a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday the 21st of August, ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, including the home tract, belonging to the estate of Col. William Jackson, dec'd.
Nine months credit, with approved bonds.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
July 6, 1849. 79-4s

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders. COOK & TAYLOR.
August 7, 1849.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday the 26th day of September. The Trustees and Principal take pleasure in announcing to the public, that the assistance of the Rev. John J. Beatty, who is already favorably known to the community as a classical teacher, has been secured to the School.
The buildings connected with the Institution are ample and in thorough repair.
The healthfulness and convenience of the location, together with the facilities afforded to the pupils for improvement, it is hoped will continue to augment the patronage of the School.
Terms as heretofore.
For further information, address the Principal at Fayetteville.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Fayetteville, Aug. 7, 1849. 79-4wA&S

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.
Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.
J. G. McDUGALD.
August 2, 1849. 73tf

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.
JOHN W. MURPHY.
August 2, 1849. 79tf

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency CHARLES MANLY, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been made appear to me, that THOMAS WATSON stands charged by the Coroner's Inquest in the county of Richmond, with the murder of Hugh Brown, and that the said Watson has made his escape:
Now, to the end that the said Thomas Watson may be brought to trial for the said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a Reward of $200 for the apprehension and delivery of the said Thomas Watson, to the Sheriff of the said county of Richmond, or for his arrest and confinement in any Jail within this State.
Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive Department, in the City of Raleigh, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1849.
L.S. CHARLES MANLY.

By the Governor,
LANGDON C. MANLY, Private Secretary.
July 30, 1849. 79-4w

DESCRIPTION.

Said Watson is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, about five feet ten inches high, very slender built, a little stooped forward when walking or riding, light sandy colored hair, red beard, a rather down look, not apt to look you in the face when in conversation, and frequent snapping or winking of the eyes, his voice rather small, and somewhat attended with a whining tone. He has scars of sores on his legs and ancles and shin bones. He has a scar on one of his arms near the shoulder, occasioned by the stab of a knife.

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

New Goods Again!

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—
Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ete and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased uncommonly low, they will be sold 30 per cent. lower than the early Spring prices, for cash, or on time to those who pay promptly. All we ask is a call from those who wish to purchase Goods cheap, and we think we can suit them.
No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 78-tf
July 28, 1849. }

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville on Monday the 3d day of September next, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, 618 ACRES OF LAND, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the north east side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Burt, Brazier, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
July 20, 1849. 77-4s

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.
Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.
The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.
Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.
HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Splendid Lotteries,

FOR AUGUST, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

CAPITAL $35,250!

30 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 101, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 18, 1849.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of $35,250, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,620, 30 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 30 of 400, 190 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	32 50

$55,000.

$35,000!! $20,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class 11, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 25, 1849.

RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of $55,000, 1 of 35,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 11,330, 3 of 7,000, 4 of 5,000, 4 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 200 of (lowest 3 No. Prizes) 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$200 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	100 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	50 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
78-td-pd]

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests; To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account, FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FISH! FISH!

JUST received 10 quarter barrels extra large No. 1 Mess Mackerel. E. FULLER.
June 18, 1849. 72-tf

$200 REWARD.

BROKE Jail, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.
Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.
Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.
I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.
A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.
Clinton, June 16, 1849. 72-2m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AS I have been desirous to dispose of my Residence on Maiden Lane and Union sts. for the last few years, and several persons have expressed a wish to purchase, I now offer it at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 22d Sept. next, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
July 23, 1849. 77-4s

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.
Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.
H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.
NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.
Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.
Just received by E. J. HALE.
June 11, 1849.

Supreme Court Reports. REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE SALE OF

All kinds of Country Produce:

Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.

Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES

P. K. Dickinson,	O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall,	Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter,	Owen Fennell,
John Dawson,	A. L. Price,
	Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849. 76-3m

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

VALUABLE LAND, &c. FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his present business, offers for sale the following property:
1263 ACRES OF LAND, lying on McPherson's Creek, six miles north of Fayetteville, and two miles from Cape Fear River, on which there is a new dwelling and all the necessary out houses; a new Saw Mill, and all the utensils for a Grist. There are on said land 24,000 Turpentine boxes.
—ALSO—
Three likely young Mules; one road wagon; one timber wagon; one 1 horse wagon; one 2 horse carriage, nearly new; one set Blacksmith's Tools; one Cooper's do.; one Carpenter's do.
Terms liberal. WM. R. BOLTON.
July 9, 1849. 75-6w

Equity Sale in Chatham.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Chatham county, at March Term 1849, I shall expose for sale, in the town of Pittsboro', on Wednesday the 15th of August, being the week of August County Court of Chatham, the following Property of the Estate of the late Joseph Ramsey, deceased:—
One tract of Land lying near the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lands of Mrs. C. O. Horne, G. R. Griffith and others, and containing 128 acres, (a part of which, however, has been laid off as Dower by order of the County Court.)
Also, an undivided third part of a lot in the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lots of J. H. Haughton and Mrs. M. Stedman, and containing one-half of an acre.
Also, the following parcels of Land, lots in the town of Pittsborough, viz: No. 55 (except the part conveyed to Columbus Lodge, No. 102) No. 30 (except the part thereof now owned by Charles Manly.) No. 28; No. 29, and No. 35, as they are known in the plan of said town, and containing one-half of an acre each.
I will also, on the 18th of August, being Saturday of the same week, expose for sale at Ramsey's Mills, on Rocky River, by virtue of said Decree, the following Property:
One tract of Land lying on the North side of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of John Burke and others, containing 323 acres, and known as the Roe place.
One other tract, lying on Harland's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jane May, Everett Fooshe and others, containing 474 acres.
One other tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Cornelius Womble and others, and containing 260 acres, and upon which there is an elegant Merchant Mill situate on the River, and supposed to be as valuable as any property of the kind in the upper country.
The whole of this last described property is not more than six or seven miles from Deep River and the *Coal Region*, at the well known Coal Mine of John Haughton, Esq.
Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers entering into bond with approved sureties.
MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.
July 2, 1849. 75ts

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 27th August 1849, (the fourth Monday,) about 1300 acres of LAND, lying on both sides of the Stage Road, about fifteen miles South of Fayetteville. The place has been long known as Mrs. Nelson's. There is an excellent Mill site and a good Mill and Dam upon the premises. The land lies convenient to Rockfish, is well timbered, and has entirely escaped the rot amongst the pines. There is a comfortable frame building upon the premises, and the location is excellent for a public house. The land under good management will produce well, and there is a large amount of uncleared land, which makes it invaluable to any one in the Turpentine or Timber business. There is no dispute in the title, every incumbrance having been removed, and it is now sold for the purpose of a division amongst the heirs. Terms reasonable and made known at sale. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Nelson on the premises, or in Fayetteville of
JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
June 29, 1849. 74ts

At the same time and place will be sold, by order of the Court of Equity of Robeson county, all the interest of Sarah A. E. Nelson in and to the above Lands, upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest upon the last instalment from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required from the purchaser.
RICH'D C. RHODES, C. & M. E.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.
I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.
JESSE BRITT, Sen.
Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.
Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.
This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-6

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.
Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.
B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
July 2, 1849. 74tf

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
July 30, 1849. 78-tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 23, 1849. 77-tf

THE undersigned, Agent for Messrs. SWAIM & SHERWOOD, will receive subscriptions to the Greensborough Patriot, and will also receive and forward Advertisements for insertion in the Patriot.
Advertisements handed to me during Wednesdays, will appear in the Patriot on Saturday following.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 23, 1849. 77-tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard. Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to
J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

NEW BOOKS.

COTTAGE Garden of America; History of Queen Elizabeth, by Abbott; Manning's Sermons; Floral Biography, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Free Mason's Monitor; Smith's illustrated Astronomy; Parker's Exercises in English Composition; Practical Arithmetic, by Jos. B. Thomson, A. M.; Banker's Wallet's, &c. &c., just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
April 28, 1849.

British Periodical Literature.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

Subscribe early while the terms are low!!

REPUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *fac-simile* of the Edinburgh edition.
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES,—(IF SUBSCRIBED FOR EARLY.)

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00	pr. an.
For any two do.	5 00	"
For any three do.	7 00	"
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POETRY.

THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN.

No sickness there,
No weary wasting of the frame away,
No fearful shrinking from the midnight air—
No dread of summer's bright and fervid ray.

No hidden grief,
No wild and cheerless vision of despair!
No vain petition for a swift relief—
No tearful eyes, no broken hearts are there.

Care has no home
Within the realm of ceaseless prayer and song;
Its billows break away and melt in foam,
Far from the mansions of the spirit throng!

The storm's black wing
Is never spread athwart celestial skies!
Its wailing blend not with the voice of spring,
As some too tender floweret fades and dies!

No night distils
Its chilling dews upon the tender frame;
No moon is needed there! The lights which fills
The land of glory, from its Maker came!

No parted friends
O'er mournful recollections have to weep!
No bed of death enduring love attends,
To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep!

No blasted flower
Or withered bud celestial gardens know!
No scorching blast or fierce descending shower
Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe!

No battle word
Startles the sacred host with fear and dread!
The sons of peace creation's morning heard,
Is sung wherever angel minstrels tread!

Let us depart
If home like this await the weary soul!
Look up, thou stricken one! thy wounded heart
Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control.

With faith our guide,
White-robed and innocent to lead the way,
Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide,
And find the ocean of eternal day?

Mystery, Reason and Faith.—The following illustration occurs in a little essay, written by Rev. Mr. Peabody, of Boston:

Night comes down over a ship at sea, and a passenger lingers hour after hour alone on the deck. The waters plunge and welter, and glide away beneath the keel. Above, the sails tower up in the darkness, almost to the sky, and their shadow falls as it were a burden on the deck below. In the crowded night no star is to be seen, and the ship changes her course the passenger knows not which way is east or west or north or south. What island, what sunken rocks may be on her course—or, what that course is or where they are, he knows not. All around, to him is mystery. He bows down in the submission of utter ignorance.
But men of science have read the laws of the sky. And the next day this passenger beholds the captain looking at a clock and taking note of the pace of the sun, and with the aid of a couple of books, composed of rules and mathematical tables, making calculations. And when he has completed them, he is able to point almost within a hand's breadth to the place at which, after unnumbered windings, he has arrived in the midst of the seas. Storms may have beat and currents drifted, but he knows where they are, and the precise point, where, a hundred leagues over the water, lies his native shore. Here is Reason appreciating and making use of the revelations, if we may so call them, of science.
Night again sits down over the waste of waves, and the passenger beholds a single seaman stand at the wheel, and watch, hour after hour, as it vibrates beneath a lamp, a little needle, which points ever, as if it were a living finger, to the steady pole.
This man knows nothing of the rules of navigation, nothing of the courses of the sky. But reason and experience have given him faith in the commanding officer of the ship—faith in the laws that control her course—faith in the unerring integrity of the little guide before him. And so without a single doubt he steers his ship on, according to a prescribed direction, through night and the waves. And the faith is not disappointed. With the morning sun, he beholds far away, the summits of the gray and misty highlands, rising like a cloud on the horizon; and as he nears them, the hills appear; and the light-house at the entrance of the harbor, and, sights of joy! the spires of the shining roofs, among which he strives to detect his own.

Death of a Beggar Woman.—Her effects.—An old beggar woman, for years known in our streets, died on Monday, of cholera. She resided in the 11th ward, and her name is given as Elizabeth Morelock. She is the mother of that familiar object of pity with all, the little hunchback woman who has been seen everywhere with her basket of herbs, seldom selling, but always, by the commiseration which her idiotic and hideous deformity excited, obtaining money from the charitable.—When the effects of Mrs. Morelock were examined by officer Link, a chest in her miserable and scantily furnished apartment—an apartment that resembled the very home of poverty and misery themselves—was opened and found to contain $449 67 in small change, all silver; 1,600 coppers, or $16; and notes of hand, where money had been loaned, to the amount of $258—making a total of $723 67. This was doubtless all obtained by beggary, and an imposition upon the charity of the community. It goes to her daughter.
A short time since, officer Link served a writ of ejectment upon Mrs. Morelock, who weeping and wailing, permitted her few articles of furniture, including *that* chest, to be thrown into the street, protesting that she was not able to pay her rent, which amounted to but three or four dollars, and that she was entirely helpless!—The neighbors, in pity, made up the amount, and restored to her the apartments. This is, on the whole, as base a case of imposition as we have lately seen recorded. Heaven knows there are enough of *worthy* objects of charity.—*Cincinnati Com.*

An Elopement in Olden Time.—The Dowager Lady Ashburton died at Gosport, England, a short time since, and her history contains materials for a romance. This lady was an American, and among other incidents of note recorded in connection with her name, the following from a Philadelphia paper will be read with interest:

She was the daughter of the Hon. William Bingham, a Senator in Congress, and fifty years since her father was a wealthy and prominent merchant in Philadelphia. He was a man of fashion, and the family were among the leaders of the *ton* in the Quaker City at that period. Then he was identified with the interests and institutions of the United States; he was recognised as one of the aristocracy, and was always remarkably attentive to the nobility visiting this country. About the period he was elected by the State of Pennsylvania to the Senate, then sitting in Philadelphia, he built what was then called a splendid and costly mansion, occupying an entire square of ground, with gardens and all kind of embellishments, enclosed by a brick wall, fronting on Third and Spruce streets, and now known as Head's Mansion House. Mr. Bingham entertained strangers, Senators, and the Cabinet with princely hospitality.—His family led the fashions of those times, and a very friendly intimacy existed between him and Gen. Washington.
The French revolution drove several noblemen to the United States as exiles, among whom were two professed duellists, Count de Tilly and Viscount de Noailles. The Viscount either brought letters to Mr. Bingham from Gen. Lafayette, or he obtained an introduction to him which led to his admittance as an inmate of the family. Having acquired the confidence of Mr. Bingham by his address and accomplishments, he managed to introduce the Count de Tilly into that hospitable mansion. The Count was as noted for his profligacy as he was for his skill with the small sword, and understanding all the arts of a seducer, he soon obtained the good opinion and admiration of Mrs. Bingham, and Miss Maria Matilda Bingham, her only daughter.
In those times, and even since, a nobleman—French, English, or German—was received with marked attention in all wealthy families. There was much patrician blood coursing through the veins of the young Republic—royalty and nobility were not then, as now, at a discount.—Marquises, Viscounts, and Barons, were lionized whenever they made their appearance, and young ladies were enamored with the titled. This Count de Tilly soon persuaded Miss Bingham to elope with him, and also bribed some clergyman to unite them. The city was not then very populous, and the whole world of fashion was thrown into the greatest excitement at hearing that Miss Bingham had run away with the French Count de Tilly; and Mr. Bingham himself—a very honest, well-meaning, but not very distinguished man, excepting for wealth—was dreadfully mortified at this rash step of his daughter, then not sixteen years of age. The whole city called it a vile abduction. The greatest indignation was every where expressed; and Capt. Barry, commanding a packet ship, and a man of fashion, took occasion to thrash the Count for some insolence. The couple was forthwith separated, and the affair was the subject of tea-table conversation for some time—such an event seldom occurring in those quiet and innocent periods.
Mr. Bingham almost sunk under the blow, but it became necessary to open some negotiations with the Count to buy him off, as he only ran away with the girl for her fortune. The Count, in the course of these negotiations, represented himself to be deeply in debt, and that it was impossible to leave the country without satisfying his creditors to the amount of £5000 in ready money, and an annuity of £600, which was paid and secured to him, and he left for France, the marriage having been declared fraudulent. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham never recovered from the shock and died shortly afterwards.
A young English merchant, by the name of Baring, subsequently arrived in Philadelphia with letters to Mr. Bingham, and forming an attachment for his daughter, married and carried her home. Her husband, afterwards the head of the great banking house of Baring & Brothers, was created a Baron under the title of Lord Ashburton, and was the negotiator here of the celebrated Ashburton treaty. The dowager Lady Ashburton, recently deceased, was the girl who had excited so much attention and polite gossip when run away with by the Count de Tilly, in Philadelphia, some fifty years ago.

Illness.—Nine-tenths of the miseries and vices of manhood proceed from illness; with men of quick minds, to whom it is especially

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE DENBY DEFALCATION.

We copy from the Republic certain paragraphs which throw some additional light upon this transaction. There are more developments yet to be made. The whole affair has not been laid open to the public gaze. The Union of the 2d inst., promised in a day or two to give the details. It has not yet redeemed its promise. The public await them with great curiosity.

One fact, and that an important one, is established—that the original agreement of the parties contemplated a speculation with the public funds, in direct violation of the law. This is stated by Mr. Osborne himself. "*By express understanding*" (with whom? Mr. Denby or the Navy Department?) he was (he says) to have the use of the funds till called for. Now this, according to our understanding, is directly in the teeth of the law. By the 10th section of the act of August 6, 1846, for the better regulation of the Treasury, it is declared, that if any officer "shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, &c. &c. any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; * * * * * * * and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount embezzled." It is farther declared:

"And the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to apply to all persons charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of the public money, "whether such persons be indicted as receivers or depositaries of the same; and the refusal of such person, whether in or out of office, to pay any draft, order, or warrant which may be drawn upon him by the proper officer of the Treasury Department for any public money in his hands belonging to the United States, *no matter in what capacity the same may have been received or may be held*, or to transfer or disburse any such money promptly, upon the legal requirement of any authorized officer of the United States, shall be deemed and taken, upon the trial of any indictment against such person for embezzlement, as *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement."

This is the famous Sub-Treasury Law—which was the boast and the glory of the Democracy—which was to save the public money from the hands of the banks, and to preserve it intact through all time, by means of the Treasury's own honest agents. It is certainly minute and comprehensive enough, in all conscience. It applies not only to every officer or agent, but to "all persons advising or participating"—"no matter in what capacity they may have received or may hold the public money."

It has been said that the agent of Marseilles received no salary, and was allowed to use for his own purposes $100,000 of the public money. There is no such authority granted by this act; and according to the statement of the Republic, the agent's salary was derived from a commission on the *disbursements* and the *advances* he might make to the Government. We had supposed that this was the case, from the fact, that Mr. Fitch, the former agent at Marseilles was charged with using the public money, and on that account removed. The charge was afterwards shown to be untrue—and that gentleman, who was a wealthy banker, proved that he was often in advance to the Government, several hundred thousand dollars.

But, bad as the violation of the law may be, that is not the worst feature in this transaction. That worst feature is the effort to *justify* the deliberate "*conspiracy*," as the Times justly calls it, to get possession of the public money to be used for private purposes. We have been censured by some, whose sympathies are always enlisted for misfortune, however incurred, for too much harshness in condemning this affair. We can feel as well as others, for any disaster that befalls a fellow-being; and we take no pleasure in exposing such misfortune, even when brought about by gross misconduct. But we must be permitted to say that there is often an excessive amount of misapplied or false sympathy for gigantic failures, while humble dealers, who, in the pursuit of a legitimate trade, fail for a few thousand, are sent to the dogs without pity or ceremony. We are not in the habit of indulging this fashionable *tendresse*. We judge each case by its merits, and are rather disposed to regard failures for hundreds of thousands with a harsher eye than those for a few hundreds.

But in this particular instance, we had no discretion. We were called upon by Mr. Osborne to publish a card, in which he stated, that he was no more a defaulter than we, who had never touched a cent of public money in our lives—and that there was no "*impropriety*" in his conduct—and that conduct, by his own confession, involving a palpable violation of a penal law, and a loss to the public treasury of more than a hundred thousand dollars. We could not consent to publish such doctrines without an earnest protest against them. We regarded them as subversive of public and private morality, and we should have been recreant to duty, if we had not reprobated them.

It is not a personal matter between Mr. O. and us. We have no private resentments against him. But it is an affair that pertains strictly to the public. Of his own free will, he made an illegal bargain with a public agent, by which he obtained possession of public money, which he used illegally, and has thereby brought a heavy loss upon the Government. He thinks, and attempts to maintain before the country, that there was no "*impropriety*" in this—a term, which excludes every shade of censure. The organ of the Democratic party in Washington concurs with him in opinion. We differ with both. We have the law on our side, and we think we shall have the bulk of the people of this country—whose money is at stake, along with us. For if it be conceded and tolerated, that individuals may conspire to get and squander the public money *ad libitum*—to say nothing of the morality of the proceeding, what must speedily be the condition of the public treasury? By the way, if Mr. Osborne was not a defaulter *to the Government*, but to *Mr. Denby*—why did he not remit the 50,000 to *Mr. Denby*, instead *of the Government*.

It will be seen by the articles in the "Republic," that the conduct of the late Secretary of the Navy is brought in question. We suppose that we shall have farther developments touching this branch of the subject.

Explanation of the Explosion—$155,000 *lost in Commercial Speculation.*

We take great pleasure in opening our columns to the defence of the late administration in the matter of Mr. Denby. We shall readily find space for all the explanations made through the medium of their official organ, without the suppression of a line. It is no personal war that we wage. The article in the *Union* of the 2d inst. we therefore extract entire:

FROM THE UNION, OF AUGUST 2D.

We feel authorized, by a letter which we received last evening from Richmond, from a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the whole transaction, to pronounce, in the words of our respected correspondent, that Nathaniel Denby is "no defaulter, (properly and odiously so called.) With the lights before me, I defy his bitterest personal or political foe successfully to assail his integrity and faithfulness to the public interests in any matter connected with this transaction. I owe him no favor, and am under no obligation to him or any other public man; but in his absence feel justified in declaring that Mr. Denby has nothing to suffer from the most searching inquiry into this matter. You are at liberty to publish this letter, or use it in any manner you shall deem proper." The late Secretary of the Navy is also absent from Richmond. The materials of this whole transaction are now in Washington, and we have to ask no favor from the department in obtaining a sketch of it. We shall wait a day or two before we state the details. Our correspondent further says that he "will, as soon as time is afforded him, give (us) a fuller statement on this subject. His (Denby's) case has never been truly presented to any fair and just man who has not declared that it is one which cannot bring either on him or any one else the stigma of being a public defaulter."

We despise and scorn a dishonest defaulter almost as much as Mr. Crittenden does political proscription; but we will never stand by with folded arms to see a man of honor assailed by the mercenary instruments of a rabid and imbecile administration. Whence the *Republic* obtained the statement of the case which is published we know not; but it reflects little credit on its informant, who must have known the circumstances under which this deficiency was produced, and who therefore must have known that the illiberal language which it employed to show that Mr. Denby got all he could, and had robbed the treasury of $155,000, was a calumny to which no fair man ever could have descended.

We know an editor who once threatened to "astonish" and "*electrify*" the nation, and did astonish and electrify them, by his invectives against the monstrous corruptions of Mr. Adam's administration, because the head of a bureau had been exposed in a defalcation to the amount of some $3,000. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of 1829 blew a trumpet blast that contrasts strangely with the note of the cracked penny-whistle of the *Union* in 1849. The loss by default of $3,000 was a matter then to stir the nation with. Since the Locofoco leaders under the administration of Mr. Van Buren have robbed the exchequer of countless millions, it is "illiberal" to call a "deficit" of $155,000 by so harsh a name as "defalcation."

Mr. Denby's case, his friends say, cannot bring on "him or any one else the stigma of being a public defaulter." Now, a defaulter, we suppose, is a man who fails or omits to do that which he ought to do. Mr. Denby is charged by the United States with having $155,000 of their money which he omits to pay over. True enough, say his defenders, but he put his funds in a commercial house to speculate with, and the house failed. But how the deuce came he to place these funds in the hand of a commercial house?

We find in the Richmond *Whig* a letter from Mr. Denby's commercial agent at Richmond, which may throw some light on the matter. Let us see what Mr. Osborne, his agent, states in this behalf.

"Without entering at this time into a minute account of how I became interested with Mr. Denby, or my subsequent transactions with him, permit me to say, you do me wrong when you state I am a defaulter to the Government. I am one of Mr. Denby's securities; and when his account is finally settled, may become, as Mr. Denby's security, a debtor to the Government; but until that time arrives, and the exact facts are ascertained, I ought I think, to be spared this imposition.

"It is also true, I acted as agent for Mr. Denby in this country, and, as such, received and disbursed large amounts for him. These moneys I received as his agent, paying interest for them, and consequently as would be inferred from this circumstance, and also by express understanding, had the use of the funds until called for. All these funds were in the hands of various European and American houses; and, in consequence of their failures, my losses were so great as to involve my whole estate in ruin, and leave me destitute. The moment I ascertained my fate was inevitable, I remitted back $50,000—all the funds I had and which I could control—to the Treasury Department, which I presume has been audited; and have reserved, and shall pay to the proper party out of my assets, the same pro ratio amount I am able to pay to my other creditors. This is all I can do now, though I do not despair, if my life is prolonged, to discharge all my indebtedness. I admit it is an unfortunate affair, but one which I neither anticipated nor could prevent; but I have yet to ascertain that there was in these transactions any impropriety. I have submitted all my documents to friends and opponents; and am ready to submit them to any tribunal, with a perfect confidence my integrity can in no wise be impugned by honest judges."

Mr. Osborne then avers that Mr. Secretary Mason "is in no wise implicated in these matters." If he is not, who is? Did $155,000 find their way into Mr. Osborne's hands without Judge Mason's knowledge?

The *Union's* annonymous correspondent vouches for Mr. Denby. Mr. Osborne avers that he is himself no defaulter, and exculpates Judge Mason. Why then does not somebody pay up the money? One thing is certain. Between these three gentlemen the Government has lost $155,000—and yet there is nothing in the transaction to bring on "*any one [else] the stigma of being a public defaulter.*" We read in the good book of riches taking to themselves wings. Was this the case with these $155,000?

But these funds of Mr. Osborne were in the hands of "various European and American houses." Think of that! Safer, too, than in the vaults of the banks, with State and United States stocks lodged as collateral security! The eggs were not all in *one* basket, and yet they were all broken.

It seems that nobody has plundered the Treasury in Mr. Denby's case, and yet there are $155,000 gone. Mr. Denby is not to blame—of course not; for though he is "technically" liable, he never received the money. Mr. Osborne, is not to blame; for though he had the money, he had also *the privilege of speculating with it* (!) and it is all gone to the receptacle of things lost upon earth, though a *dividend* is hinted at for the benefit of the United States. Judge Mason is not implicated though he was Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Denby was his temporary agent at Marseilles, receiving a commission of 4½ per cent, on his *advances* and on his *disbursements*, as we learn from the *Blue Book*.

The result of this operation is, to strip the late administration of its finest feather. The financial reputation of Mr. Walker rests on the operation of the Sub-treasury. One thing above all others that the Sub-treasury act was *warranted* to do, was to keep the public money safe.

MORE DEFAULTERS.

"The cry is still they come."

Dr. Lane, the removed pension agent at Louisville, Kentucky, proves to be a defaulter to the Government, and a violator of the penal provisions of the Sub-Treasury law. He has been lending the public money, it seems, to John Lane, U. S. Marshal for that District, which neither has repaid on demand. The latter says it was lent to enable him to pay off jurors, &c. which being legitimate expenses of Government, he calls it "one arm of the service helping the other." We suppose, if John should take it in his head to lend the public money to the Doctor, it might be called "both arms of the public service helping each other," and would prove a very profitable and convenient arrangement. The people will think it high time both these Lanes had a *turning*.

Richmond Whig.

THE MESSRS. VAN BUREN AND RITCHIE.

As there is a prospect of a set-to between these illustrious Democrats—and as we have already published a shot from one of the parties, it is but fair to give that which provoked it. We therefore insert the following from Mr. John Van Buren's Cleaveland speech.

Gentlemen, I am not one who denounces politicians and parties. I have myself been always connected with the Democratic party, until last fall. I was then a member of the Free Democracy; and if there was any other Democracy, I was not of them. If there is any branch of politics that has been particularly censured, it is that of New York; and yet I am inclined to think that this censure has resulted, in a great measure, from a misapprehension. When you look at the names of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Rufus King, D. D. Tompkins, Silas Wright, and a host of others—all true patriots, if any ever lived—you *must* acknowledge that you are furnished with an argument which signally disproves the theory that there is no honesty even in New York politics. These were all honest men, an honor to their party, to their State, to their race. It is, then, well for us to look to the position of the political parties as they now stand in our country; and, in doing so, no man of average discernment can fail to observe one thing particularly—and that is, that the *National Democratic Party is dissolved*.

But Mr. President, we want a National party. We have none. We have no National editors. I speak of the Democratic party. Ritchie is not an organ of the Democratic party. True, he might become so. I can very well imagine that he might become radically anti-slavery. Nothing in the past history of that man goes to preclude the possibility of such an event. He denounced General Jackson in terms of the most abandoned bitterness. "The election of Andrew Jackson," said he, "to the Presidency of these United States, would be a greater calamity than war, pestilence or famine." And yet afterwards, he turned in and helped to elect him *twice* to the Presidency! He denounced the Independent Treasury bill as a measure fraught with danger to the liberties of the people—as an infernal invention of the President and his Secretary, by which one kind of currency was to be provided for Government, and another for the People; and now he floods the air with appeals to stand by it, as a basis upon which the disbanded Democracy may be rallied! Whilst his ink turns pale at the frightful vigor with which he deals out encomiums upon it, as the production of human wisdom! I am reminded of a remark of the lamented and revered Silas Wright. He said "that Ritchie experienced no difficulty at all in changing his position; but that that very facility extinguished every particle of his influence." He may come right; but he will present a spectacle which will challenge the contempt of every one who shall have a fair claim to be ranked as a human being. Look at him, sitting at the seat of Government. A convention of slave holders is assembled, to hold lamentations over the advance of the free spirit of the land, and consummate their plans for the dissolution of the Union. A slaveholder occupies the chair of state, knitting his brows to indignantly frown down the efforts of freemen for freedom; and the Union is threatened by Southern men on every hand. Does he speak? Does he sound an alarm, and give notice of danger! No; but there he sits, lamenting over the removal of a collector of customs, or pregnant with holy horror when the head of a decapitated inspector rolls from the block? Yes, there he sits, like a superannuated market-woman, by the road side, crying over her broken eggs!

In my opinion, the only tune which he can play upon his cracked organ to which the Democracy can universally respond is this:

"Oh! carry me back to Old Virginia."

[Great laughter.]

Bad—Very.—The population of Maysville, Ky., we believe is some 5,000 or 6,000. The Eagle says the astounding number of *one hundred and ten drunken men* were actually counted in that city, on Sunday afternoon week, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

An artist painted a cow and a cabbage so natural that he was obliged to separate them before they were finished, because the cow commenced eating his cabbage!

CONSTRUCTION OF PLANK ROADS.

As calculated to afford information to those disposed to engage in this business, we have copied from the Macon Journal a number of extracts from a report of P. F. Holcomb, Esq., a very competent civil engineer, embracing the most recent improvements adopted at the North, where these roads have been very successful:

"This Road (the Utica and Rome) is not yet complete—about one-third of its length remaining to be constructed. The estimated cost, including grading, superstructure, bridging, toll-houses, and everything complete, is estimated at $2,000 per mile. As near as I could learn, the average cost is about $1,500. The most expensive road of which I have any knowledge, is that from Ilion to Cedarville, length 8 miles, cost $2,200 per mile.—This road is located along the valley, and occasionally precipitous slopes of a mountain stream, and sometimes it was found necessary to divert the stream from its bed into a new channel, and occasionally also, to cross and re-cross it. The descent in the 8 miles of road is 700 feet, the maximum, however, being six inches and five-eighths in a rod, or sixteen and a half feet.

"This is a much lower maximum than is common, or even desirable; as twelve inches in sixteen and a half feet makes a very good road; and I travelled upon Plank Roads with inclinations of one foot in ten—but it was the intention of the companies on whose roads these inclinations were found, to grade them to an easier rate. I would suggest one foot in sixteen and a half, as a proper medium between too great outlay for grading on the one hand, and too steep grades upon the other. I discovered no tendency or liability of the horses to slip on steeper inclinations, as the plank being laid cross-wise, afford, perhaps, the very best foothold of any road in use; but the counteracting effect of gravity will be seriously felt by adopting a much higher standard, or in other words a much steeper grade than one foot in sixteen and a half.

"The preliminary steps having been taken as before described, the clearing, grubbing, and levelling are commenced. The road is cleared, grubbed, and levelled 20 feet in width. Preparation for laying the superstructure is then made, by plowing or picking up (usually the former) the surface, and making it mellow and convenient to be brought into the precise shape required. On one side of the centre of the graded track, two channels are then dug, being guided by a line which is stretched where one end of the planks will come. These channels are dug such a distance apart that the stringers when laid in them, will be seven feet apart from outside to outside. At the first glance it might appear preferable to have them nearer together; but this would involve liability in the planks to tip up when a heavy loaded wagon drives upon the road, having a bearing at first only on the extreme ends of the planks.

"The mud-sills or stringers having been properly adjusted in the trenches, the earth having been previously made mellow, is filled in around and between the stringers, and also for the space of a few inches on the outside of them. This filling is raised about one inch above the stringers, and is now ready to receive the plank, which are uniformly eight feet long, and of any width from ten to fifteen inches, and frequently wider at one end than the other; which, while it effects a saving of timber, is at the same time an advantage from the facility it affords in turning curves, by putting several wide ends or butts together in succession. The thickness of the planks varies on different roads from three to four inches, though the former is much the most common. The stringers are pretty uniformly four inches square, and any convenient length from sixteen to twenty feet, and simply laid end to end without any splicing or fastening. In some instances planks three inches thick and twelve inches wide, have been recommended and adopted, but the four inch stringer is much the most common, and appears to answer the purpose well, as little reliance is placed upon the stringers for the bearing.

"Two men place the plank in its place, and a third standing upon it, with a heavy wooden maul made of a sound piece of timber two and a half feet long, and eight inches thick, with a pin through one end for a handle, strikes the plank a blow upon its edge in the middle to drive it up to its fellow. Then three or four blows are given upon the surface of the plank at different points, when it becomes firmly and accurately settled down to the stringers, carrying with it the earth which had been filled above the stringers, and on which the plank now mainly depends for its support. One more blow on the edge of the plank finishes the operation, by which time another plank is ready, and the process is rapidly repeated. I should remark, however, that each plank is alternately laid in and out, or jutting past each other about three inches, for the purpose of assisting the wheels to rise upon the road in the event of a rut being formed at the ends of the plank. The planks, however, are all cut the same length, and are either delivered upon the ground eight feet long, or sixteen feet. If the latter, they are piled up and sawed in two with a cross-cut saw.

"In order to facilitate the escape of the water that falls upon the road, the planks are laid with an inclination towards the ditch, on that side of the graded road on which the planks are laid, of two inches in six feet, or say three inches in the length of the plank, so that all the water that does not fall immediately at the joints, is conducted off at the ends. To effect this, a straight-edge with a carpenter's level properly adjusted to it, is used in laying down the stringers, the ends of it resting upon either stringer, and their respective elevations arranged accordingly.

"Now follows the filling in of earth at the ends of the planks necessary to keep them from moving laterally, as they are not attached to the stringers by any kind of fastening whatever, neither spikes, pins, or anything of the kind being necessary, and to facilitate driving upon and off the road. This filling is commonly raised about three inches at first above the planks, so that when it becomes thoroughly settled and compacted by use, it will be at least as high as the ends of the planks.—If it should settle below this, attention must immediately be given to restoring the proper elevation by the addition of more earth. A slope on the ditch side should be given of about three inches to the foot. The earth which is used in the filling-in may be obtained from the ditches. The ditches are, of course, an essential part of the work, and all the care and expense bestowed in first opening them, and afterwards keeping them clear and in order, will be amply repaid; and on no account must this be neglected. They should be two feet wide on the bottom, and two feet below the top of the planks.

"On that side of the graded road not occupied by the plank, a good earth road must be made resembling in contour the side of the road laid with plank—ditch and all. This of course, is intended to apply where a single plank track is used; and it will be a matter of surprise with all, I venture to predict, on first travelling on a Plank Road, as it was with me, how completely and conveniently a single track accommodates a large business. I could discover no more inconvenience in vehicles passing each other than in the streets of Macon. This had appeared to me a great difficulty and objection to a single track, and I was surprised to find how little foundation it had, in fact, and how well a single track answered all demands upon it. The great bulk of travel being upon the plank, and the earth road being only used to turn out upon, it has little tendency to cut up and become rutted, as it will seldom happen that a vehicle in turning out will take the exact track of a previous one.

"Some of the roads leading from the principal marts are laid with a double track for a distance of three or four miles; but, even here, the second track might apparently have been dispensed with without much inconvenience. When a double, or second track is laid down, it is simply a duplicate of the first, and has no direct connection with it; a space of from two to four feet is left between the two, which is filled with earth raised a little above either track.

"This is obviously, as a general rule, preferable to doubling the length of the planks and laying the two tracks in connection. There may be cases, however, where this course might be expedient.

"It will be an easy task to estimate the cost of Plank Roads, so far as the wood in superstructure is concerned. The grading, &c. will of course depend entirely upon circumstances; but ought not to exceed 4 to $500 per mile. There are, of three inch plank and eight feet long, in a mile, 126,720 feet, board measure, and of scantling or stringers, four inches square, 15,080 feet. This, at seven dollars per thousand—which perhaps will be the cost here, though in the State of New York, the price is, in some instances, as low as five dollars and a half per thousand, the average being six dollars; is $992.60 Six men will lay one hundred and ten yards per day. One day, in which I observed the operation, seven men laid twenty-eight rods. At one dollar per day, per hand, including overseeing, tools, &c. this would be $96 per mile for laying. If we estimate the filling in, &c. of half this sum, or $48, we have $1136 as the cost of road, independent of grading; for which no accurate estimate can be submitted, without a knowledge of the circumstances and facts of the case.

"Little engineering is required further than to trace the line upon the ground, and at the most difficult points to indicate the cutting or filling necessary to bring the road to a proper grade."

The Seventh Census.—Two circulars are now being distributed throughout the United States, for the purpose of eliciting information, to render perfect as possible the result of the arrangements for taking the census of 1850. One of these calls for such information as will enable the Census Board to arrive at the most proper enumeration of subjects to be embraced in their report; and the other for suggestions as to the possibility of abandoning, in the several States, questions which have no practical bearing on their respective resources. The Secretary, under the direction of the Board, is now busily engaged in the preliminary arrangements for this important labor, and it is most desirable that replies should be sent on at as early a date as possible. All communications should be addressed, Department of State—Census, Washington, D. C.

Republic.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT ROME.

The latest foreign newspapers mention, as an incident connected with the prevailing disorders at Rome, that the American Charge d'Affaires has been compelled "to take down his arms," in consequence of his house having been forcibly entered by the French patrol in pursuit of deserters. In the Boston Daily Advertiser we have a history of this affair by an American, who writes from Rome under date of the 8th and 9th July, as follows:

"An affair took place on the 6th which may perhaps cause some difficulty between the French and our own Government. You must know that our Consul, as well as the English Consul, has been very actively engaged in giving passports to the poor devils who have been compromised by the course of events. There was a crowd of these people before the house of our Consul (Mr. Brown) when a picquet of French soldiery passed. For some reason or other, probably from some injurious words from some in the crowd, the soldiers immediately turned, and entered the house of the Consul, and took two men prisoners. Mr. Freeman, our Consul for Ancona, happened to be in the house, and he protested against this violation of our flag—for the American flag was floating before the house. No notice was taken of this protest by the subaltern commanding the picquet. Mr. Freeman immediately proceeded to Gen. Oudinot, who expressed himself very much annoyed at the acts of his soldiers. In the evening Mr. Cass wrote, on the complaint of Mr. Freeman, to Gen. Oudinot, demanding an apology for the insult. The answer has not yet arrived. In the mean time our flags have been taken in from the houses of the Consul and Charge, and if an ample apology is not made, Mr. Cass will leave immediately. So stand affairs at present."

It appears that the American Consul, with his family, left Rome the same night. This step, however, was taken in pursuance of previous arrangements, and, except being hastened, had nothing to do with the above mentioned affair.

The papers from all parts of the country speak of the appropriate and solemn manner in which the Day of Fasting, Humilitation and Prayer was observed.—Every where business was entirely suspended, and the day devoted to religious exercises. The people humbled themselves before the chastisements of the Most High, and implored, in sincerity and truth, his favor and mercy.

Some one called Richard Steele the "vilest of mankind." He retorted with proud humility, "It would be a glorious world if I were."

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE HUDSON BUBBLE.

We use this word "bubble," in connexion with the vast rail-way and money dealings of Mr. George Hudson—once a haberdasher in a small way at York, or Newcastle, or some other provincial town in England—then the "rail-way king," a member of Parliament, an oracle among speculators and capitalists, and the honored associate of Dukes and grandees of almost every class—and now the conspicuous object of general execration and disdain—because it is as specifically applicable to his proceedings, their character and results, as it is to the world-renowned swindle of Law in France or of the South Sea concern in England. There is one common point of exact resemblance between his case and those of the great "bubbles" cited:—The enormous extent and success of the swindle were owing much less to the dexterity of its management, or the delusive attractiveness of its aspect, than to the wilful, determined, eye-shutting credulity of the dupes. In those old cases, as in the one just brought to its crisis, the people were apparently determined to be taken in, and would not by any means even subject themselves to the possibility of being undeceived in time; just in proportion to the facility of discovering the emptiness of the bubble was their pertinacious energy in blowing it up; or, to vary the figure, they seem to have vied with each other in obeying the direction of the school-boy saying, "Open your mouth and shut your eyes, and take what luck may send you."

There is a difference, however, which makes the case of Mr. Hudson more transparently a case of self-delusion on the part of the public than either Law's or the South-Sea scheme. In the latter an exposition was made of the sources whence the unheard-of wealth was to be derived; a course of proceedings was laid down, the result of which, it was argued and alleged, must be a commerce gainful beyond all precedent; the fault of the dupes, therefore, was either neglect of proper care, or perhaps inability from ignorance or want of acumen, to examine these arguments and allegations. The materials for the making of a correct judgment were not withheld; the people might have scrutinized them if they would, and so have escaped the delusion. But Mr. Hudson made no pretence, even at an exposition of the means by which his golden wonders were to be wrought. He made himself rich, it was seen or at least said, by speculating in railroad shares; and at once the notion went abroad—not even emanating from himself, so far as it is known or supposed—that he had some occult or peculiar method of operating. Stocks which he bought rose in price and he sold, pocketing large profits; and so people took it for granted that he in some mysterious manner caused the rise. Directors of rail-road companies, seeing their stocks advance when he became an owner, sagely concluded that if he would take the management of their affairs an advance would be the immediate and necessary consequence; so they begged him to become chairman, and, on his consent, at once flung the whole control and direction into his hands, together with their own duty and responsibility, moral and legal. Whatever he did was right; whatever he ordered was forthwith done. Prices of shares rose; huge dividends were declared; every body rushed to buy, every body was in extacies, Mr. Hudson's pockets became the reservoirs for a perrennial flood of golden sovereigns, the people elected vulgar, ignorant Mr. Hudson a member of Parliament, Dukes and earls invited him to grand dinners, and some thousands of pounds were subscribed to buy for him a "testimonial."

Meantime the whole of Mr. Hudson's secret in the matter of the huge dividends consisted simply in paying them with capital instead of profits. The rest of his wondrous management seems to have lain in taking very good care of his own interest; appropriating to himself shares by the hundred and the thousand no matter whether they existed or not; selling these shares at high prices and pocketing the profits; as chairman of many companies buying necessary materials, &c., and selling them to the companies at enormous rates; in short doing just as he pleased, and controlling the millions of other people's property on no other principle than that of assuming it all to be created for his sole advantage. The exposure of his 'management' is actually ludicrous; so bare-faced was the imposition, so perfectly transparent the swindle, if any body had but taken the trouble just to look for one moment at what Mr. Hudson was doing.

But nobody did take the trouble. Directors, secretaries, learned counsellors, sharp attorneys, well satisfied capitalists pouching their huge dividends, all the world, in short, except some wide awake newspaper editors, were perfectly content to let omnipotent Mr. Hudson go his own way; and even the newspaper editors, perhaps for want of means, possibly for want of motive, did not think themselves called on to institute any comprehensive and thorough inquiry into what Mr. Hudson was about, or what it was all coming to. They threw out hints and suggestions and warnings; but as the public did not take them, the editors sagely concluded that the whole business was none of theirs, and therefore that they might as well let it alone. And so they did. And now they are busy showing up the consequences.

We have gone through columns of the Times and other journals, with an idea of making out an intelligible exposition of Mr. Hudson's doings, but the task is too mighty for our leisure. It would take a week of steady application. As a substitute, therefore, we subjoin a very small specimen—a mere chip from the huge fabric:—

Three years ago the "York, Newcastle and Darlington Company," as it was then called, resolved, at Mr. Hudson's suggestions, and apparently on sufficient grounds, to purchase shares in the Sunderland docks to the amount of $75,000.—From various causes, though the shares have been bought, Parliamentary powers are still wanting for the operation. In the interval, however, and particularly about two years since, Mr. Hudson, being chairman, made farther purchases of shares so as to double the amount. He now saddles the second purchase on the company as well as the first, and the question whom the shares belong to happens to be of grave import to the possessor.—The committee repudiates them, and calls on Mr. Hudson to refund the purchase money, which he has paid from the funds of the company.

In the summer of 1845 the company, having created and allotted a quantity of shares, had a certain limited remainder, of which it gave so many to Mr. Hudson. On one ground or another he became entitled to 937½ shares. He sold them at a very large premium. But what did he sell? Only the 937½ which were his due? No such thing. He sold on his own account, that is, as if they were his own, 10,894 shares! He sold not only more than he had to sell, but more even than the company had to dispose of. Such was the premium that on this one transaction he made a profit of $145,704 There was really nothing to sell, but he went on selling, that is, pocketing premiums, *ad infinitum*. No wonder Mr. Hudson's fabulous wealth. But what an incredible state of accounts which could allow such a transaction to sleep for four years—Mr. Hudson all the time quietly enjoying the proceeds!

By another transaction Mr. Hudson secured an interest in a contract for supplying rails to the company: he purchased 10,000 tons of rails at £6 10s., and subsequently purchased them of himself, for the company, at £12 per ton; making a profit of £38,500; "and he must have known that he was acting illegally in being interested in any such contract with a company of which he was chairman."

Does any Democratic paper attack the present administration as strongly and as constantly as the *Union?*

Washington Union.

If by "strong" attacks the *Union* means malignant aspersions, disregard of truth and decency, personal vituperation and a steady stream of calumny, we are prepared to admit that it has borne off the palm and distanced all competition. In the way of assualt without justice, and condemnation without reason, it has surpassed the most sanguine expectation of its friends, and might, upon the mere showing of its merits, be elected as the "sole organ" of Billingsgate.—*North American.*

A Declaration Verified.—When, a few years since, says the Baltimore American, Mr. Calhoun declared in Congress that the Democratic party was "only held together by the cohesive power of public plunder," he was denounced by the leading men of that party for uttering what they denominated a vile slander upon the integrity and patriotism of the lion-hearted democracy. But how does Mr. Calhoun's assertion tally with the history of the times? No sooner has the party been removed from power—no sooner have the emoluments of office been wrested from the grasp of a portion of their leaders, than we hear them loudly proclaiming the dissolution of the Democratic party, as did Mr. John Van Buren in his speech at the late Free Soil Convention at Cleveland, Ohio. We never did consider Mr. Calhoun infallible, but we must accord to him in this instance, at least, a penetrating sagacity, such as belongs to few politicians even of his own school.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

AUSTRIAN CRUELTIES.

The Austrian Commanders, in the prosecution of the war on Hungary and its liberties, seem lost to every principle of humanity, and to be delighted with bloodshed and torture. The London Economist says:

"The public flogging of the Baroness Udevarnsky not having proved sufficiently impressive as a warning to the foes of (Austrian) order, Field Marshal Haynau determined to try what hanging would effect. For his first victim he selected a Hungarian noble of Slovack race, Baron Mednianisky, and his second was a Protestant Clergyman named Razga, a father of five children, of which we have these details:

"The rule of the Austrians in this city, under Haynau, is what might be expected from the man who committed so many atrocities. We will give a recent instance: An evangelical clergyman named Razga, whose eloquence had long procured him overflowing congregations, was seized, tried by court martial, and sentenced to be hanged, for using seditious language. The execution took place at four in the morning, at the castle. The excitement of the people may be measured by the precautions adopted by the authorities.—All the streets leading to the Castle were strongly occupied by the military; the cannon on the bastions were loaded, with lit matches at hand. No disturbance took place. The Austrian Government in Presburg is one of terror. No greater service could be done to the cause of the Magyars. Razga, although young, was the father of five children. He met his death with great firmness, delivered a speech in defence of his conduct, and ended with "God Bless the Fatherland!"

Cholera Anecdote.—One cannot but be struck with the great disproportion in the number of whites and blacks carried off by the cholera at the south, and the Richmond Republican says that at least five blacks die to one white; and gives as the reason, that they do not control their appetites and live prudently. In addition to this, they nearly all believe that a man's time is fixed, and that it is scarcely worth his while to try and avoid it. The Republican relates the following:

"What is amusing even in so serious a matter as an attack of the cholera, is the uniform pertinacity with which its colored subjects will deny to their medical attendants that they have eaten anything which could make them sick. An eminent physician of our city informed us that on being called to a negro suddenly attacked with cholera, he asked him whether he had been eating fruit or vegetables? 'Oh, no, sir,' was the reply, 'nothing of the kind.' 'What, have you eat no apples or cherries?' 'No, no,' said the negro, 'I never eats 'em any time of the year.' 'Well, I believe you have,' said the Doctor, 'and I'll prove it in a short time.' The physician administered a vomit, the result of which was the ejection of about a quart of apples, stems, seeds and all! 'Well,' said the Doctor 'I thought you told me you had not been eating apples!' 'They does look like 'em, sir.' 'Are they not apples?' 'Yes, sir, they are, that's a fact.' 'Well, how did they get into you, if you did not eat 'em?' 'Please God, massa, I don't know, but I *never ate anything of the kind.*'

"The conclusion to which our medical friend came was, that 'the only way to get the truth out of a negro is to vomit it out of him, and that, even then, he won't own it.'"

The Weather.—We have had yet another very wet week, with the highest freshets in several of our creeks that have occurred within the knowledge of the "oldest inhabitant." Several of the mill dams which had withstood all former freshets have been swept off during the week.—We have no change to note in the aspect of the crops. The health of our town and the surrounding country never was better at this season of the year.—*Cheraw Gaz.*

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard line steamer America, Capt. Harrison, for New York, arrived at Halifax about two o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The America left Liverpool on July 28.

ENGLAND.

Progress of the Cholera.—The cholera has become alarmingly prevalent in England. By the official reports, which it is said do not give one half the actual cases, there were 678 deaths in London, against 339 the week previous. In Liverpool the rate of mortality is greater by 100 per cent. than during the rage of fever in 1847; the deaths by cholera last week having been 640, against 463 the previous week, and 197 in the corresponding week last year. The fatal effect of the disease has been somewhat abated along the Southern coast.

Parliament Prorogued.—It was settled that Parliament would be prorogued on the 31st, and the Queen embark for Ireland, and the people are said to be on tiptoe to hail her presence on the 1st of August.

The prospect of the crops in Ireland is represented as highly favorable.

Great Sympathy Meeting in London.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting has been held in London, at the London Tavern, to express public sympathy with the efforts made by the Hungarians for the achievement of their independence, and to urge upon the English Ministry of the Crown the recognition of the *de facto* Government. It is mentioned, as a significant fact, that a Quaker moved the first resolution, which would go to prove that the claims of Hungary are appreciated extensively, when they overcome in a member of the Peace Society something like an abhorrence of war. This feeling was strikingly evidenced by the meeting when some of the speakers instead of rejecting expressions of sympathy, boldly proposed to aid the Magyars by taking up arms against Austria. The scene which ensued baffled description. The whole assemblage rose as one mass, and never, to use the expression of Byron, "was the yell of war" in London Tavern shouted more vehemently. The petition agreed to by the meeting has been laid before Parliament, and elicited an interesting debate upon the affairs of Hungary.

Lord Palmerston demonstrated the impossibility of the Government interfering, except by urging the belligerents, for their own interest's sake, to some reasonable accommodation.

FROM HUNGARY.

It is certain that up to the hour of the latest intelligence from the seat of war there are reasons for entertaining the greatest confidence in the strength of the Hungarians, who, under the enthusiasm created by Kossuth, are rousing in all directions the formidable armaments of two stupendous despotisms.

It is difficult to describe intelligibly the military operations of the contending armies, as all the accounts from Vienna, to the 21st ult., are exceedingly confused and contradictory.

It is admitted on all hands, however, that the treacherous Ban of Croatia, Jellachich, has been completely defeated by the Magyars under Bem. It appears that Bem crossed the Bascar or Franzen's Canal at the head of 50,000 men, took the intrenchments of the Croats by storm, and after a series of conflicts which lasted four days, compelled the Imperialists to raise the seige of Peterwardein and to evacuate the country.

The troops of the Ban, disappointed by the defeat, and diminished by sickness, can make no head against those who have marched to the South, and the Imperialists fear that he will enter Servia and Sclavonia.

The Ban has been driven over the Danube into Servia—and the Servian chief, Knickanim, was forced to leave his position at Titel.

Gen. Haynau is gone with the 3d division to the support of the Ban.

Bem has entered Szombar amid the acclamations of the people, and is now at the head of 100,000 men, in complete possession of the South of Hungary.

Bem writes from Bistritz on the the 24 ult., to the effect that having advanced in the Greatcago, Vaschieg, Eljafola and Bistritz, he kept the Russians shut up in the Bosjl, without having taken a single man from the army operating near Carlsburg, or against the Wallachians.

The commissioner of the Hungarian Government writes from Hermanstadt, under date of the 24 of July, that the Russians have been forced to retreat to Cronstadt. Bem was preparing to attack that city on the 8th or 9th of July.

The seat of the Hungarian Government had been transferred to Arad, on the 14th or July. This last circumstance proves the assurance of hopes to finish with the Russians in Transylvania, on the other hand, it confirms the defeat of Jellachich, because if the army of the South was still formidable, the Hungarian Government would never dare to select the city of Arad for its residence, as it would be placed between two fires.

GREAT BATTLE AT WAITZEN.

From a bulletin by Prince Paskiewitch, published in the *Weiner Zeitung*, we have his version of a sharp action which occurred on the 18th, at or near Waitzen, between Gen. Gorgey and the Russo-Austrian Generals Sass and Romberg. The bulletin says that on the 15th the Hungarian army marched upon Waitzen, which was then occupied by a Russian regiment, which according to former orders fell back as the enemy advanced.

At night Gen. Gorgey had secured a strong position before Waitzen; his army was estimated at 44,000 men with 120 pieces of artillery. He was at once attacked by the advanced guard of the Russians under Gen. Sass, but his powerful artillery foiled all attempts that were made to dislodge him. The cannonade on either side was very severe, and the Hungarian cavalry executed several violent charges upon the Russians. On the 16th the main body of the Russian army was brought up, and on the 17th the Russians attacked Waitzen, and notwithstanding a desperate resistance, the Hungarians were compelled to evacuate the town with the loss of two standards, two cannon, and 500 prisoners.

In the course of the pursuit it was found that only the rear guard of the Hungarians had been engaged and that their main army had marched to the North. Gen. Rudeger with his cavalry was despatched in pursuit.

This is the substance of the Russian bulletin, which a correspondent of the London Times (an Austrian) qualifies by saying that it should be read with great distrust, or be looked upon as the forerunner of very disastrous news.

From private accounts it would appear that Gen. Sass had advanced to Waitzen on the 15th, and that Gen. Gorgey marching along the left bank of the river, took up a strong position near Waitzen. At this junction Gen. Dembinski's army of 40,000 men, which had been slowly edging away from the mining districts, came down upon Gen. Sass, who was compelled to retreat to Duna Kecz, midway between Waitzen and Pesth. The Austrian general, Ramberg, hearing at Pesth of the defeat of the Russians, left that city, hastened to their support, and succeeded in stopping the progress of Dembinski's army, which eventually fell back upon Waitzen.

The main body of the Russian army meanwhile came up from Ratzan, and its strength was brought to bear upon the Hungarian flank and rear, by which means on the 17th of July a great battle took place which ended in the discomfiture of Dembinski's army, while Gorgey had led his troops to the North, and not to Comorn, as was generally believed. It is thought Gen. Gorgey will turn off to the East and march to Kay. The Austrian commander in chief had advanced with his main army to Pesth, leaving his main division on the Island of Shutt, and the divisions under Generals Grabbe and Schlick are on either bank of the Danube, to lay siege to the fortress of Comorn.

ITALY—STATE OF ROME.

Under the military rule of Gen. Oudinot order and general tranquility prevail at Rome. All public acts are rendered in the name of the Pope.

His Holiness still continues at Gaeta, but beyond the fact that he will remain there until after the accouchement of the Queen of Naples nothing seems known. It is said he will afterwards proceed to Rome in the full and unrestricted possession of both temporal and spiritual authority, and that the priesthood around him, having learned nothing from their past misfortunes, resolutely refuse all concession to the popular party.

It is not stated how the French army is to be paid, but it is reported that Russia has agreed to lend His Holiness 10,000,000 without interest,—the principal to be paid at the rate of half a million annually.

The American consul at Rome has not resumed his functions since the outrage committed on his flag and family by the French soldiers. The consul, after strongly protesting against the indignity, withdrew.

Garibaldi was at Orviete (a city of Romagna, some fifty miles northerly from Rome, on the road to Florence) on the 17th, and levied a tribute of $2,000 on the inhabitants, after which he took up a position in the neighborhood of Ficali, (Fiascone?) The people were collecting in different parts of the country, and forming bands of armed men, with the design of joining Garibaldi.

SARDINIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Sardinians, perhaps with a view to favor the Hungarians, have been delaying from day to day the execution of the treaty of peace with Austria, whereby a large body of the Austrian force have been compelled to remain in Lombardy, while they might be advantageously employed in Hungary.

Prince Schwarzenburg has sent into Sardinia a peremptory demand to sign the treaty of peace in four days, or otherwise the war will be revived.—This sudden step has agitated the French and English Cabinets and complicates the pending disputes.

The King of Sardinia in his distress has, it is said, appealed to the President of France to arrange the existing difficulties with Austria. There is a report from Paris, said to be founded on a telegraphic dispatch to the French Goverament, that the Sardinians have finally accepted the terms imposed by Austria. The report, however, is not fully credited.

VENICE.

Venice still held out on the 13th. "The prolonged resistance of Venice," says the Times, "whose glorious defence against an overwhelming force has added another page of imperishable splendor to her history, has shown the world that the ancient spirit of Italy has not departed forever."

FRANCE.

Adjournment of the Assembly.—The committee on the question of the prorogation of the Assembly recommended that it should adjourn from the 13th of August to the 30th of September, and that in the meantime a committee of twenty-five should be constituted, to be chosen by ballot.

Serious divisions exist in the ranks of the majority of the Legislative Assembly, and the Legitimists have determined to secede from the ranks of the Bonapartists and Orleanists and form a separate party.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Commercial affairs during the past week have presented no feature requiring particular remark. Trade prospects generally continue to improve rather than otherwise, and appearances indicate that business will continue active and healthy. Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory, and in cotton and woollen goods a fair business is going forward.

Breadstuffs in all the principal markets of Great Britain had continued in limited demand during the week, and prices of most articles had a downward tendency, which results mainly from increased confidence, which now amounts almost to a certainty, that the crops throughout Great Britain will, under the continued influence of favorable weather, meet the highest expectations of the public.

After the arrival of the Hibernia some of the speculative demand for cotton sprang up, but the subsequent receipt of intelligence by the overland mail tended to impart a less active tone to the trade, and on Thursday and Friday the market was very quiet, and for common qualities of American was a shade easier. This feeling however was confined to a very few quarters, the general character being confidence in the future, which seems to be sustained alike by spinners and dealers.

There has been a moderate but steady business going forward in the produce market, at full prices. The money market is steady, and consols have maintained their value during the week, having fluctuated from 93¼ a 95⅛, at which they closed for money and account, on Friday.

LIVERPOOL, July 28, 1849.

Cotton.—The brokers' official quotations of last week are still retained, but they must be considered as rather extreme and not obtainable in quantity. With this reservation, we quote fair Uplands 5¾; fair Mobile 5 11-16; fair Orleans 5⅞, and middling qualities 4⅞ per lb. The sales of the week are estimated at 53,340 bales, of which speculators took 16,760 and exporters 7, 500. The import of the last week is nearly 4,000 bales.

Rice.—150 tierces Carolina were sold at 18s. in bond.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 12, 1849. 80-tf

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS!

Heavy Rewards Offered!

THE terrible onslaught hourly growing more devastating in its character to the treasuries of both the State and the Contractors of Lotteries, by the Lucky Tickets bought of the

Truly Fortunate and Far-famed

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1 Light Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Is the issue of a solemn pledge made by this House with its characteristic and self-sacrificing interest covered with the glorious cause they have espoused, not to abate one jot or tittle their labors until Poverty, that gaunt Tyrant over the desires of the HUMAN FAMILY, shall be ferreted out, "root and branch," from the abodes of all who, entertaining a proper sense of their just claims upon "Dame Fortune," desire to possess Riches, the only impregnable bulwark against the encroachments of Want.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

PYFER & Co. *vs.* POVERTY.

A single Order may secure a Fortune.

CHEERING RESULTS AT PYFER & CO'S.

Look here Correspondents.

Every Prize sold and paid by PYFER & CO.

A LADY DREW THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

$25,000, Whole Ticket, sold to a young lady in Raleigh, N. C.—(a good marriage portion for her.)

$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.

$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.

$9,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.

$8,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.

$30,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.

$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

$12,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.

$8,500, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.

$4,500, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.

(Always see Managers' Official Drawings.)

Every Prize sold by us is kept on file after being paid, for the inspection of the public.

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

☞ All Communications strictly confidential.

Orders directed to "Box 524—Baltimore Post Office," will come to hand safely without any other address.

Let every one who reads this advertisement test the virtue of at least ONE TRIAL. One failure can do very little harm.

Grand Lotteries for August 1849.

Always address the Lucky House of Pyfer & Co.

Date.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
August.				
1	$33,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	$10	$32 50
2	25,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 50
3	18,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 50
4	30,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	10	32 50
6	5 of 12,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	27 50
7	24,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 50
8	30,000	66 Nos. 13 drawn	10	27 50
9	24,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 75
10	15,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn	4	15 00
11	50,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn	15	45 00
13	25,000	66 Nos. 10 drawn	8	25 00
14	22,500	78 Nos. 14 drawn	5	17 50
15	5 of 20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	10	32 50
16	22,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 50
17	18,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	5	16 25
18	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	32 50
20	25,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	8	23 00
21	24,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 50
22	30,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn	10	32 50
23	3 of 10,000	72 Nos. 13 drawn	5	16 25
24	13,500	78 Nos. 15 drawn	4	13 00
25	65,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	20	62 50
27	30,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	10	32 50
28	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	5	16 25
29	38,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
30	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 50
31	20,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn	5	17 50

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers' Printed Drawings, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the LOtteries draw.—All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package or Single Ticket to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

791] *Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1849.

OUR ELECTION.—The returns of the Election in this State come in very slowly. Although near two weeks have elapsed since the Election, up to this time (Monday) not a single county in the 1st District has been heard from. This, however, is not important, as Mr. Clingman had no opposition.

Enough is now known to state positively that Mr. Stanly is elected in the 8th District, and thus the Delegation from this State will be the same, politically, as in the last Congress.

The following are the names of the members elect:—

Whigs.	Locos.
Thos. L. Clingman.	A. W. Venable.
Jos. P. Caldwell.	J. R. J. Daniel.
Edmund Deberry.	Wm. S. Ashe.
A. H. Shepperd.	
Edward Stanly.	
David Outlaw.	

MR. STANLY ELECTED!—The election of the Hon. Edward Stanly at this time is a source of peculiar gratification. The Locos were sanguine of his defeat, and left no means untried by which to effect it. We do not believe there is a Whig in the State over whose defeat they would have rejoiced so much as over his. And we confess we felt a degree of relief when we received the vote of Tyrrell county, which placed the fact of his election beyond doubt.

The contest in this District was looked to with intense interest in all parts of the country. Nobly have the gallant Whigs sustained themselves.

The Washington (N. C.) Whig, of the 8th, says:

"We have kept our paper open—though ready for the press—since the election, in order to give the result of the Congressional election in this district. The final result was not known till yesterday, when the express came in from Tyrrell bringing the glorious intelligence that that noble, patriotic county had given Stanly a majority of 262. This settled the question, and secured the election of Stanly by a majority of 40 to 70 votes.

"We have no time to-day for comments upon this glorious victory. Only look at the returns. Stanly gets over 500 votes more than Donnell got in 1847, and about as many as Gen. Taylor got in November. *He gets the largest vote ever given to any candidate in the district, Gen. Taylor excepted, within the memory of man!* What higher compliment could be paid him, or what better evidence be offered of the estimation in which he is held by the people of this district?

"We write amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of the people."

ANSON COUNTY.

	C. C. C. Biggers.	C. C. C. Boston.	S. C. C. Smith.	S. C. C. Cleaves.	Congress. Deberry.	Congress. Caldwell.
Wadesborough,	147	124	125	148	191	73
Smith's,	42	20	47	17	33	31
Sandy Point,	73	33	69	41	78	18
Morven,	45	30	56	19	66	9
Gulledge's,	60	46	66	38	100	16
Dunna's Shop,	26	25	33	16	42	9
Meltonsville,	32	35	32	30	53	10
Lanesborough,	46	47	75	11	70	15
Burnsville,	39	24	43	20	68	3
Diamond Hill,	60	20	45	31	44	32
Cedar Hill,	41	30	58	15	47	26
Beverly's,	39	18	41	14	27	31
	650	452	690	400	849	273
Anson part of Union,						
Biven's,					31	27
Hamilton's,					33	56
Baucom's,					41	21
Ashcraft's,					36	31
Rogers's,					36	46
Grassy Creek,					24	84
					1020	538

STANLY COUNTY.

	Congress. Deberry.	Congress. Caldwell.	S. C. C. Woodley.	S. C. C. Lilly.	C. C. C. Harris.	C. C. C. Stone.
Centre,	87	11	56	37	21	78
Marshall's,	16	2	12	11	7	17
Harris's,	87	16	48	65	104	9
Ridenhour's,	50	7	38	29	60	6
Almond's,	60	7	21	56	39	34
Furr's,	75	19	52	54	71	33
Smith's,	58	16	22	59	48	32
Ross's,	78	3	46	34	17	64
Albemarle,	184	18	154	74	66	154
	695	99	449	419	433	427

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Congress. Reid.	Congress. Ashe.	Clerk Superior Court. McMillan.	Clerk Superior Court. McCallum.	Bridges.	Britt.	C. C. C. Howell.
Lumberton,	109	197	218	30	12	50	204
White House,	42	47	45	36	1	14	91
Affordeilley	99	3	19	67	12	1	97
Red Banks,	74	3	56	51	3	2	15
McPhaidle's Mills,	57	56	96	51	21	0	60
Philadelphus,	39	4	92	23	1	0	60
Lumber Bridge,	97	43	21	6	0	0	61
St. Paul's,	35	39	72	5	2	0	51
Howell's,	29	54	56	5	2	0	60
Sterling's,	20	41	57	4	2	0	60
	502	486	633	273	56	67	976

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

Duplin.—J. H. Jerman re-elected C. S. C. Polt: Jerman 644, Whitehead 545. Sullivan, Clerk County Court. Poll: Sullivan 457, Oats 242. Kelly (Whig) 429.

Randolph—Murdach, C. S. C.; Hoover re-elected C. C. C.

Union—J. T. Draffin, C. S. C.; M. Stewart, C. C. C.

Stanly—C. W. Wooley, C. S. C.; —— Harris, C. C. C.

Montgomery—Nathaniel Knight, C. S. C.; —— McLendon, C. C. C.

THE CHOLERA.—In New York, the disease has somewhat abated. On the 3d, there were 120 cases, and 65 deaths. 4th, 142 cases, 58 deaths. 5th, 64 cases, 32 deaths. 6th, 97 cases, 45 deaths. 7th, 84 cases, 41 deaths. 9th, 71 cases, 33 deaths. 10th, 105 cases, 51 deaths.

At Philadelphia, 3d and 4th, 42 new cases, 16 deaths. 5th, 13 cases, no deaths. The Board of Health have ordered four of the cholera hospitals to be closed.

At Brooklyn, 3d and 4th, 66 cases, 28 deaths. 5th and 6th, 55 cases, 26 deaths.

Buffalo, 1st and 2d, 122 cases, 48 deaths.

Boston, 5th and 6th, 25 deaths by cholera, of whom 22 were natives of Ireland.

At St. Louis, for the week ending the 5th, there were 152 deaths, only 34 of which were from cholera.

At Cincinnati, the disease is rapidly disappearing.

At Newhope (Ohio) the cholera is creating a terrible mortality, 47 out of 100 inhabitants having died. In one family of 13 no less than 11 fell victims. At Vandalia, same State, 27 deaths, out of a population of 200, all within a few days.

Congressional Election.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Deberry.	Caldwell.
Anson,	819	273
Union, (Anson pt.)	201	265
Richmond,	492	134
Stanly,	695	99
Montgomery,*	419	175
Moore,	525	545
Lincoln,	271	494
Gaston,	160	671

*In Montgomery, 50 votes were cast for Gen. Dockery.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Shepperd, (W.)	Keene, (L.)
Guilford,	1326	332
Stokes,	604	805
Forsythe,		201 m.
Randolph,	1145	339

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Venable, (L.)	Nash, (W.)
Granville,	960	904
Caswell,	1016	262
Person,	319 m.	
Orange,	839	1062
Alamance,	753	573
Chatham,	824	1200

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Daniel, (L.)	Clarke, (L.)
Wake,	823	896
Franklin,	624	210
Warren,	550	30
Halifax,	512	48
Edgecombe,	792	467
Nash,	450	375
Johnston,	544	404
	4359	2430

SEVENTH DISTRICT—*Official.*

	Ashe, Loco.	Reid, Loco.
Cumberland,	830	521
Robeson,	486	501
Columbus,	436	76
Bladen,	360	240
Brunswick,	185	13
New Hanover,	1029	46
Sampson,	539	741
Duplin,	686	493
Onslow,	568	182
	5128	2813

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Stanly, (W.)	Lane, (L.)
Tyrrell,	361	89
Washington,	336	188
Hyde,	464	328
Pitt,	702	606
Jones,	210	182
Carteret,	197	110
Greene,		19 m.
Craven,	673	686
Lenoir,	270	437
Wayne,	291	1078

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Outlaw, (W.)	Person, (L.)
Pasquotank,	568	267
Camden,	529	99
Hertford,	278	223
Northampton,		62 m.
Bertie,	169 m.	
Perquimons,	138 m.	
Gates,	25 m.	
Chowan,	50 m.	
Martin,		219 m.

Currituck to be heard from. Outlaw's majority will probably exceed 500.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY.—As far as heard from, the Locos have a clear gain of one member of Congress in this State. Four, and probably five, of the delegation, will be Locos.

The returns, thus far, indicate the general success of the pro-slavery candidates for the Convention. The emancipationists will be in a small minority.

INDIANA.—The Locofoco candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor are elected by increased majorities. The Locos have probably gained one or two members of Congress, and will likewise have a small majority in the Legislature.

TENNESSEE.—The returns, as far as received from this State, indicate large gains for the Locos. Trousdale, their candidate for Governor, is elected by some 3000 majority; and it is said the Locos have gained three members of Congress. The Nashville Whig admits the loss of two, and likewise gives up the Legislature.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that President Taylor left Washington on Thursday last on his proposed Northern tour. He was received at Baltimore by an immense concourse of people who had assembled at the Railroad Depot; and being conveyed to Barnum's Hotel in a private carriage, he there returned thanks for the very cordial reception which was given him.

A MAMMOTH MELON.—Thomas P. Hall, Esq. of this county, sent us a few days ago, a Water Melon, which for size, weight, and delicate flavor, was one of the finest we have ever seen. It was 33 inches in circumference, 27 inches in length, and weighed 40 lbs. Beat this who can! If any of our farmers are disposed to enter the lists against it, they can send their melons in. We will promise to give *them* an impartial trial.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court commenced its session at Morganton on the 6th inst.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court Practice:—

David W. Siler, of Macon county.
Victor C. Barringer, of Cabarrus county.
J. A. Bradshaw, of Davidson county.
J. P. Jordan, of Henderson county.
Joseph Dobson, of Surry county.
C. E. Shober, of Salem.
Thos. H. Holmes, of Clinton.
R. M. Allison, of Iredell county.

And the following have been admitted to Superior Court Practice:—

J. C. W. Tate, of Morganton.
J. H. Murphy, of "
F. J. Wilson, of Rutherfordton.
Marcus Erwin, of Asheville.
Neill A. McLean, of Robeson county.
William McNeill, of " "
Wm. K. Slocumb, of Sampson county.
C. A. Parks, of Wilkesborough.
A. A. McKay, of Clinton.
George W. Brooks, of Rockford.

NEW POST OFFICES.—A new Post Office has been established in Montgomery county, called Matamoras, and James Lucas appointed Postmaster.

A new one has likewise been established in Randolph county, called Stone Lick—Randal Presnell, Postmaster—which is supplied by the mail leading from Fayetteville to Salisbury.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Robert G. Rankin, Wilmington, North Carolina, *vice* Wm. C. Bettincourt, removed.

R. H. J. Blount, Washington, North Carolina, *vice* Sylvester Brown, declined.

Mastery of Annoyances.—"Would you touch a nettle without being stung by it? Take hold of it stoutly. Do the same to other annoyances; and few things will ever annoy you."—*Hare's Guesses at Truth.*

SALISBURY AND FAYETTEVILLE—GOV. MANLY.

Having copied, on first page, the proceedings of a public meeting in Salisbury on the location of the Plank Road, "for the information of our readers,"—impartiality requires that we should also copy the *defence* of Fayetteville in the premises, which has since come to hand in the Observer. Our readers must take the facts, comments, and entire tenor and spirit of these publications and make their own conclusions.

In a position where local interest can have but little operation upon our minds in this unfortunate difficulty, we think we can appreciate the situation of Gov. Manly, whose duty it became to represent the State in this matter, and who has by his action subjected himself to censure at both terminations of the route.

If we understand the matter, Gov. Manly is blamed at Fayetteville for not casting the State's votes in favor of the *upper route*, by Watson's bridge, &c., (though it is proper to say that the Observer defends him from the severity of remark used by some others.) In Salisbury the Governor is blamed because he consented to *either of the routes* proposed—the people of that section believing that the proper route would be still farther south.

Now it ought to be borne in mind, that the Governor could only exercise a discretion and choice between the two general routes proposed in the meeting of stockholders—he could not be expected to reject both, and imperatively designate a lower route, where no money was subscribed. Such a course, if in his power, would have been in apparent bad faith to the actual subscribers, and would have inevitably defeated the work.

On the other hand, complaint had been made in several quarters, that a location on the upper route, along the river, would in fact, (whether so intended or not) come in competition with and tend to defeat the objects of the Cape Fear and Deep river improvement, in which the State is deeply interested. This view of the case we think will justify the Governor, in the minds of disinterested men everywhere, for preferring the most southern route proposed.

In the performance of his duty, where so many interests were involved, and so many conflicting views and considerations were presented to his mind, we must conclude that he acted with prudence and discretion.

What the *intention* of the Legislature was in regard to the route, is a question we shall not now discuss. People must look at the charter, the map of the country, the arguments on all sides, and satisfy themselves. Our object is to justify the action of Gov. Manly in the matter.

Greensborough Patriot.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT SALISBURY.

The subjoined resolutions were drawn up and adopted by a very respectable meeting of the citizens of Salisbury, on the 24th ult. Among the prominent actors we notice the names of Dr. A. M. Henderson, J. H. Enniss, J. J. Bruner, William Murphy, John I. Shaver, J. F. Chambers, J. G. Cairnes, A. H. Caldwell, C. S. Brown and D. A. Davis. The fifth resolution after breathing a most ungenerous spirit, imputes an intention which only exists in the disturbed imagination of the people of Salisbury. If not a "solitary man" who voted in the Plank road meeting at Fayetteville entertained the slightest idea of extending the road beyond Ashboro', why did Lexington send down her delegates? The people of Davidson took quite a different view of the matter, and exhibit a much more liberal feeling. [We omit the resolutions.]

The resolve that the route adopted presents a "surface of the country more unfavorable than any route yet proposed," is so far from being true, that it divests the others of one-half their worth, affording us, as it does, a key to the spirit which dictated them. The institution of "legal proceedings" comes with bad grace from those who have never extended a helping hand to the work, either by money or otherwise. Did the people of Salisbury suppose that, while they sat with folded arms, their more enterprising neighbors of Fayetteville would complete the work and knock at their doors for admission? They held no meetings, subscribed no money, sent no delegates, and yet complain of those who have taken the work in hand. Why did they not act while actions were yet available? In the estimation of disinterested and intelligent men, they must stand convicted of inactivity, and, what is more, envy and illiberality.

The result of the "legal proceedings" which are to be instituted by our Salisbury friends, will avail about as much as their thunder and lightning resolutions—nothing. Let them have a fair "hack," we say.—*Asheboro' Herald.*

For Florida.—We understand that orders from the War Department have been received by Capt. Elzey, the commander at Fort Johnson, Smithville, to hold his company in readiness to proceed to Florida at a moment's warning, in case more troops are required to quell the Indians, and protect the inhabitants there.

The Company in garrison at Fort Macon, Beaufort Harbor, N. C., has already received directions to go to Florida, and is probably on the way thither by this time.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Our University.—We are gratified to learn, that *Seventy* new Students have entered this Institution the present Session, and that others are on the way.—The roll of Students now contains *one hundred and sixty-six names!*

Raleigh Register.

The Cholera at Sandusky—Noble Self-devotion.—The Cincinnati Gazette of last Friday, gives the following as to the departure of physicians and nurses from that city, to the rescue of the deserted cholera victims at Sandusky, as mentioned before by telegraph:

"The party consisted of Drs. Strader and Caroland, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Hughes, and two or three nurses. Dr. Strader telegraphed back a request for more help, which was responded to by Drs. Hughes, Banks, Foote and Stephens, who all left for Sandusky on their errand of mercy. This noble self-devotion is not confined to this city.—Drs. Ackley, Delamater and Spencer, with several students of medicine, influenced by like considerations, went up to Sandusky from Cleveland.—What a lesson is thus taught to the Sandusky physicians and others, who fled panic-stricken from their homes and friends, on the first appearance of the disease.

Drs. Quinn, Lindsay, Ochiltree, and J. T. Hinsdale, went up in the cars last evening to Sandusky.

"*The Bloodhound Administration.*"—This epithet, with many others of the kind equally modest and becoming, in their rage and spite at the verdict of the people who elected Gen. Taylor, the Locofoco presses are in the habit of contumeliously bestowing upon the present Government of the country. With nothing—absolutely nothing of moment, at which to cavil, the loss of the offices, so paramount in importance in their greedy eyes, sore distresses them—and their lachrymose lamentations are agonising and heart-rending.

Our neighbor of *the Standard* goes on in an awful way, in his last paper about *proscription*. General Taylor, the very man this intelligent Editor denounced so bitterly during the canvass, because he would *give no pledges*, he now says, *in violation of those very pledges he wouldn't give*, has proscribed not only men, but *female widows*, and a man with one arm and six little children! Well this is bad.—How indignant the *consistent* Editor is! "It was bad enough to break his word with regard to *men*, but to hunt out and proscribe *females* and *widows* is absolutely disgusting and disgraceful!" All this mixed with tears and lamentations over that "respectable widow, Mrs. Schoonmaker," and her equally "respectable" fellow martyr, "Mrs. Schell." We sympathise with the Editor in his deep affliction; and we hope, after his pent-up agony has been vented, General Taylor will immediately restore these "respectable" votaries of widowhood to their lost stations—especially Mrs. Schoonmaker.—*Raleigh Times.*

An old Soldier.—Brig. Gen. Brady, of Detroit, is now the oldest surviving officer in the American Army. A few days since the General was taken violently sick.—The attending physician thought him to be dying, and communicated to him his fears. "Beat the drum—my knapsack is slung, and Hugh Brady is ready to march," was the soldier-like response.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 2.—Schrs. Pearl from Onslow county, Albion from do., Martha B. from Shallotte. 3.—Brig Halcyon from Boston, Oldenburg Brig Orion from New York; Schrs John Potts Brown from Philadelphia, Aurora from Boston, Mary Powell from New York, Charles Mills from do., Louisine from do., Thorn from do. 4.—Brigs President Z. Taylor from Boston, Samuel Potter from do., Br. Brig Ararat from Liverpool; Barque David Nichols from Boston; Schrs. L. P. Smith from New York, Ontario from Boston. 5.—Schr. Margaret Jane from Hyde county. 7.—Brig Tasso from Charleston, S. C., Br. Brig Tartar from Liverpool; Schr. D. P. Woodbury from Shallotte. 8.—Schr. Lucretia from Boston.

MARRIED,

At the M. E. Church, in this town, on Thursday afternoon last, by the Rev. Mr. Simmons, JOHN H. HALL, Esq. to Mrs. MARGARET J. O'HANLON; all of this place.

In this county, on the 24 inst., by A. J. Cameron, Esq., Mr. ALEX. M. K. CLARK to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of D. Morson, Esq.

Recently in Montgomery county, at the residence of Wm. Richardson, Esq., Col. EDWARD HOWELL to Miss ——, daughter of Mr. Richardson.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 2d of August, Mr. CALVIN CROMARTIE, in the 22d year of his age. His disease was the dropsy, with which he had been threatened from his childhood. Though his afflictions were long and severe, he murmured not, but viewed his approaching d

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs Pemberton.

April 5, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent.; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order*, and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up "To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-*proof* properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Suit to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 15, 1848 34-Y

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

MINERAL WATER,

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry*, and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*
Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

May 20, 1849. 68tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 doz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
5-4, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
500 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Rockets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Patty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Cassimet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are.

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lamb's-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety.

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Aaker*,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

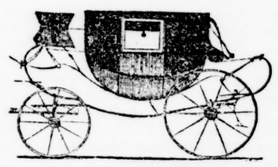
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 4, 1849. 70-tf

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 23, 1849. 64tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVEH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols.; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kulmer's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1849.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Friday night last, on the road about 7 miles East of Fayetteville, two negro men, named SAM and LONDON, whom I had bought on the day before from Moses Cox of Sampson county. Sam is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., dark copper color, thin face. London is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, spare made, weighs about 125 lbs., very black, hair low on his forehead.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any jail so that I get them again, or one-half for either of them. Address me at Laurens C. H. South Carolina, where any information will be thankfully received.

J. H. SHELL.

July 14, 1849. 76-6wpd.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person returning her to me will be liberally rewarded, and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received. J. D. McCALLUM.

6 miles North East of Fayetteville,
July 16, 1849. 76

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.

June 11, 1849 71-tf

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL *Life Insurance Company.*

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Gold-tson, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

TO TRAVELLERS *GOING NORTH.*

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

GOOD NEWS!

THE CELEBRATED

ROBERT MORRISON COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now having put up, and is offering for sale, at his shop in this town, a large number of Cotton Gins, made by, and under the immediate superintendence of Robert Morrison, the superior excellence of whose work is too well known to require particular commendation. These Gins are of the best construction, out of the very best materials, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser—otherwise no pay will be demanded. All the late improvements in Gin-making have been added to them, while a considerable reduction has been made in their price, so as to suit the hardness of the times.

Repairing promptly done, and at reduced prices.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Wadesborough, June 4, 1849. 74-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefited by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Iuman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-1amY

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but